ASSEMBLY CASABIANCAS.

A LOOSE CEILING CAN'T DRIVE THEM OUT.

THEY APPRALED TO THE SENATE, BUT THE SENATE WOULD NOT GO-NOBODY KNOWS WHAT TO DO, OR WHERE TO GO, OR WHAT'S GOING TO HAPPEN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, Feb. 8.-The insurance companies may yet have a chance of insuring the lives of 128 Assemblymen, for these gentlemen have not yet succeeded in escaping from the Assembly Chamber,. Moreover, the massive stone ceiling, despite its weak condition, still hangs together above their heads. The members of the Legislature spent the day in talking about this subject. When the Assembly had been in session only ten minutes Mr. Emery, of Eric County, moved an adjournment. There was a loud protest from all parts of the Chamber.

Mr. Sheehan moved that the Assembly should take a recess till 1:30 p. m. There was an outburst of resistance to this apparent waste of time. "Why can't we stay here and attend to our work?" said Mr. Tallmadge, of Brooklyn.

Yes, yes," reared a large number of Repub-Hean Assemblymen to the left of Speaker Cole. "It is just as safe to stay here and do our work," said Mr. Hamilton, of New-York, " as it would be to stay here and smoke, as many of the

Assemblymen did yesterday. Mr. Sheehan did Who now wants to take a recess?" "I did not," said Mr. Shechan, who desired to make a fiery speech in reply, but was suppressed by the Speaker.

I don't consider it a part of bravery," said Mr. Ainsworth, " to put science against ignorance. one can without a spirit of braggadocio say the State Engineer is a fool, that Mr. Clark is a lunatic and Mr. Upjohn is an idiot. They tell us that we risk our lives by remaining here longer. I propose to follow their advice regardless of any criticism that may be offered. The real question is, though, not whetherwe are likely to get killed by 80,000 pounds of stone, but whether legislation shall be furtheir delayed."

THE BOY STOOD ON THE BURNING DECK. Bankson T. Morgan, of New-York, opposed taking a recess. " If there is any immediate danger." said he, "we ought not to have been permitted to remain here. Notwithstanding the fact that the Commission reported that the ceiling was liable to fall at any moment we have lived here till to-day. (Laughter.) Even the great Democratic Mr. Sheehan himself sits directly under the centre stone which is said to be loose. This Democratic bluff of getting us out don't get down my throat. If there is any danger I want to run right away. I do not believe in tempting Providence any more than does my friend Shea. don't believe there is danger and I ask that this delay may continue no longer."

But the Assembly thought that a recess had better be taken and adopted Mr. Platt's motion. WILL YOU WALK INTO MY PARLOR, ETC.

The Senate a little later took up the same subject. Senator Henoricks, chairman of the committee appointed to meet the Assemblymen and look about for a new chamber, said his committee had found that the partition between the assembly parlor and the adjoining corridor could be removed o a height of twelve feet by the erection of five iron columns, five inches in diameter, which would fron columns, five inches in diameter, which would give an area of fifty-three by fifty-five feet, equal to 2,800 square feet, 300 square feet, expanding the Senate chamber affords. Capitol Commissioner Perry, Mr. Hendricks stated, would submit a plan before 12 o'clock showing how the Assembly could be scated in this space. On motion of Mr. Hendricks the Senate voted to take a recess from 11:30 to 1:30 to consider the plans.

The Senators and Assemblymen all went to the Assembly parlor, and there examined the plans.

When the recess had expired both Houses met

again. Mr. Platt then exhibited to the Assem-blymen a diagram showing that the Assembly could easily be accommodated in the Assembly parlor if the wall between the parlor and che parier if the wall between the parier and the corridor were removed. He also presented a diagram showing that the Senate could easily be accommodated in the parier without any change. diagram showing that the Senate could easily be accommodated in the parlor without any change.

Mr. Ainsworth effered a resolution that the Superintendent of Public Buildings be instructed to take down the wall between the corridor and the parlor, and that the Assembly hold the remainder of its sessions in the parlor. Mr. Saxton said that while this plan would require a recess of two weeks, no delay would result from the Senate's giving up its quarters.

Mr. Ainsworth's resolution was beaten almost mentinguely.

Mr. Crosby then offered a resolution respectfully requesting the Senate to tender the use of Benate chamber to the Assembly.

DECLINED WITH SUSPICIOUS HILARITY.

The Senators received this resolution with a suspicious hilarity. Senstor Fassett was heard to mutter that it would, perhaps, be well to throw the request of the Assembly " under the table." The Senators then looked at one another for five seconds in silence. Finally Senator Vedder said if it was necessary to take action he would move to adopt the resolution, but he wanted it distinctly understood that he would vote against his motion. enator Raines thereupen dictated the following

reply to the Assemblymen's request:
"Whereas It appears from the plans submitted
to the committee that the Assembly can be suffi-ciently well accommodated in the Assembly partherefore, esolved. That the Senate deem it inadvisable

Resolved. That the Senate deem it madvisable to weate the Senate chamber."

This resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote. There were twenty-six Senators present.

HIGH TRAGEDY OR LOW COMEDY. To say that the Assemblymen were when the Senators thus flung back their request into their several faces is to describe their condition in a mild term. The storm burst forth in this speech of Assemblyman Adams, of Newburg:

is a tragedy, farce or comedy that this greatest show on earth is giving us? Some men are afraid this ceiling will fall. I am not. I wish, though, the accommedating Senators would give us a Buffalb Bill act and then push down at least one stone. The only thing for us to do was to take the Senate chamber, but owing to the courtesy of the dignified upper house, men who care more for their own personal comfort than our lives, we cannot get it. It is, perhaps, ill-becoming in us to criticise a superior body, but perhaps I may be perdoned if I, in the language of the Irishman who apologized to one of John Bull's boys, say, "licre's to you, as good as you are, and to me as bad as I am; but as good as you are and as bad as I am. I am as good as you are as bad as I am. It is fortunate that we are as large as we are and that the Schators are as small as they are, for they could not be smaller." is a tragedy, farce or comedy that this greatest

BOLD MASE WOULD CARRY IT BY STORM. Mr. Mase suggested that the Assemblymen should march over to the Senate Chamber and Assembly as an eye witness the contemptuous manner in which the Senate had treated the Assembly's request "Why," said Mr. Mase they actually spoke about throwing our request

"I think," said Mr. Hamilton, "the Senate is recreant to its trust in treating us in this way. They have as much responsibility for legislation as we have. They cannot separate themselves from our concerns. They should have aided us to get an Assembly Chambec. I never have been an alarmist, but after the report of the Expert Commission I thought we should abandon this room."

eral Husted-Mr. Speaker, I am surprised

sembly should meet in the parlar to-morrow morning. This resolution was defeated by a vote of 52 to 62. The Assembly then adjourned, leaving the matter of abandoning the Assembly Chamber still undecided.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

THE PLAN TO BUILD THE SOUTH PENN. RETICENCE OF THE VANDERBILT INTERESTS-FEAR

OF PROVOKING RAILWAY HOSTILITIES. The bears in Wall Street used with effect yesterday the Pittsburg dispatches announcing that the Vanderbilt, Hostetter and Carnegie interests in the South Pennsylvania Railroad had practically agreed upon a plan by which that road would be completed. The pretext for the selling was that this would lead to a conflict between the Pennsylvania and the New-York Central Railroad systems. Although acquainted with the use to which the news was being put, representatives of the Vanderbilts chose to preserve extreme reticence in discussing the matter. The publication apparently had not come at a juncture pleasing to them. Chauncey M. Depew, president of the New-York Central and counsel for the Vanderbilts, was seen by a reporter of THE TRIBUNE at the Grand Central Station in the morning. Mr. Depew read one of the Western dispatches on the subject and then said: "There is an admixture of truth and inaccuracy in this. I will talk to you about it later." He then went into the regular weekly meeting of the Central Road, and when seen afterward he said: "I do not know anything about this. You had better see some members of the syndicate." Mr. Depew subsequently added that Andrew Carnegie was working to close the South Pennsylvania matter up, and he stated that it was not true that Mr. Vanderbilt had signed all the papers, as was alteged in the dispatch. Cornelius Vanderbilt was asked with reference to the correctness of the publication, but, after exhib-

iting some astonishment, he said, "I am too busy to H. McK. Twombley, who was a prominent member of the syndicate that started the South Pennsylvania scheme, referred the reporter to Mr. Depew, saying, would prefer to have him speak." After Mr. Depew

Twombley again was seen and he preserved the same reticence.

C. H. ddell, who represents the Carnegie interests here, said that he knew nothing about the seneme. Mr. Carnegie had gone to Washington and had not spoken of the matter before he left. Mr. Odell thought the publication was premature.

It is believed in well-informed circles that the Vanderbilts have decided to push the south Pennsylvania to completion, even it all the details of the reported 20 per cent assessment on the stock and the proposed issue of \$10.000,000 thirty-vear 6 per cent bonds are not yet arranged. It cannot be learned whether the road will be completed with the approval of the Pennsylvania Raifroad or not, and the importance of the enterprise depends upon that point. It was abandoned when the West Shore settlement of 1885 was arranged, and the road was to be turned over to the Pennsylvania. The minority stockholders, represented by Raiph laggley and Mr. Hostatter, of Pittsburg, opposed the abandoning of the project and littgation was begun to compet the completion of the road and prevent its transfer to the Pennsylvania. The latter road subsequently procured an injunction to prevent any steps for building the line until the question of ownership was decided in the courts. There are many prominent capitalists in this city who have an interest in the scheme, \$7,000,000 of money having already been advanced toward it, and they are anxious to secure some return on the money they have put up. Whatever agreements have been or may be made it is generally believed that the road will be ander construction before long.

AN EFFORT TO RESTORE EXPORT RATES. THE TRUNK LINES AND THEIR CONNECTIONS

CALLED TO REMEDY THE SITUATION. The long-existing demoralization in export freight rates from the West has recently been aggravated by fresh cuts at the West. Last week the trunk lines decided to take a vote on the question of abandoning the scheme adopted a few months ago for making export rates by adding to the inland tariff the average of the ocean rates at all of the Atlantic seaports. The plan has been practically ignored for some weeks and rates have been gradually becoming lower and more upstable. The Produce Exchange trade has protested against the condition of affairs which has made the through rate to European ports in some instances lower than the rate from Chicago to New-York on local shipments. The granger cuts have recently added a further element of disorder to the situation. Commissioner Fink has issued a call for a meeting of the Joint Executive Committee of the trunk lines and their Western connections to-morrow to take up the subject of export rates and bring order out of chaos. The meeting will also consider the general rate sitdemoralization if possible and it is hoped that good

The Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Railway Company (formerly the Minnesota and Northwestern Radpany (formerly the Minnesona and Strinsvesch, way) announces that it will put in force to-day the following rates from Chicago and common points to St. Paul and Minneapolls, subject to the Trunk Line Official Classification: First class, 25, second 21, third 17, fourth 14, life it 2 and sixth 8 cents per 100 pounds. These rates represent the proportion west of Chicago of the Chicago, Borington and Northern Railway Company's private pro-rating deal with the route by way of New-Lendon to Chicago, for quoting through raice from scaboard points to St. Paul and Minneapolis, and

STILL CUTTING RATES ALL AROUND. FAIR DAY'S WORK BY THE WARRING WESTERN

RAILHOADS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—To-day's rate cutting among Vestern roads started off by the Chicago and North western reducing the rates from Chicago to Duluth, Ashland and Lake Superior ports, to the same basis as the cut rates made between Chicago and St. Paul. This move was in retalistion against the Wisconsin Central for reducing rates to Duluth, as competing lines thought it possible to keep reductions ou that section. The action of the Northwestern did not please the Milwaukee and St. Paul officials and they came back with another re-duction between Chicago and St. Paul of 16 per cent below the recent cut. The Burlington, in order to hit the Milwaukee and St. Paul at Council Bluffs and Omaha reduced the rates on live stock from \$55 to \$37 50 a car to Chicago. The Milwaukee and St. Paul has a dressed beef contract at Omaha which is based on the relative stock rates, and the Burlington's reduction pulled down the St. Paul's dressed meat revenue. The St. Paul retailated with a similar reduction on live stock rates, Kansas City and Southwestern Missouri River points to Chicago 837 50 a carload. The Chicago and Ohio River lines met in the morning and reduced meat rates, Chicago to Adianta and other Southern points five cents a hundred. This was done to meet the cut rate competition from Kansas City via St. Louis. The dressed meat rates, Kansas City via St. Louis. The dressed meat rates, Kansas City to Chicago, were brought down by all lines thirty to twenty cents a hundred. The Burlington decided to meet the cut rates to bes Moines, and the decreased figures to that point were also extended to Davenport. Dubunae, Eurlington, Ottumwa and other principal lowa centrempts are being made to bring about a settlement of the troubles. The Milwaukee and St. Paul has a dressed beef con

BALTIMORE AND OHIO STOCK AT 95. PREDICTIONS OF A LOWER PRICE-APPROVING THE

Baltimore, Feb. 8 (Special).—Baltimore and Ohio stock declined to 95 to-day, a fall of 5 from yesterday. reason for this that the road is said to be in a bad condition, with no likelihood of paying dividends for several years to come. The same authorities predict that the stock will go down still further. It is asserted that there is a considerable quantity pledged as collaeral, which, it is said, will be thrown upon the market at an early day.

At the regular monthly meeting of the directors

to-day, a working contract, executed on the part of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company by President Spencer, with the Western Union Telegraph Company, under the terms of the sale of the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company, made on October 5 1887, was approved. The contract provides for the easing to the Western Union Telegraph Company of a number of wires along the lines of the Baltimore a number of wires along the lines of the Baitlimore and Ohio system, which are not needed for the transaction of the railroad business of the latter, and for which the railroad company will receive \$800,000. The contract also guarantees and defines the rights and privileges of the Baitlimore and Ohio Railroad Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company in reference to all tolegraph affairs, and provides for the employment of a superintendent who shall have charge of all the business growing out of what are now the railroad wires of the Baitlimore and Ohio Company and those of its commercial system, which belong to the Western Union. It is expected that Charles Selden, who has been attending to both systems since the sale in October, and was general superintendent for the Baitlimore and Ohio Telegraph Company, will be continued as the joint manager. General Husted—Mr. Speaker, I am surprised at the action of the Senate. The Senators have at the action of the Senate. The Senators have certainly desired that public business should suffer no interruption here. My judgment is that fer no interruption here. My judgment is that the Nasembly parlor. It is apparent that the Senators have acted from sentimental motives. They have a beautiful room with a spacious gallery for spectators and they did not wish to loose a place which gave them a chance to air their eloquence.

Mr. Morgan differed with General Husted. The Senate certainly has not treated us rightly in his matter, said he, "but we should nevertheless occupy the Assembly parlor. Then if it is plain that we cannot transact public business appetitiously there we shall put the Senate in the wrong before the public."

Mr. Ainsworth offered a resolution requesting, the Superintendent of Public Buildings to put the Superintendent of Public Buildings to put the Sasembly parlor and that the Assembly parlor and that the Assembly parlor and the superintendent of Public Buildings to put the Superintendent of Public Buildings to put the Sasembly parlor and that the Assembly parlor and that the Assembly parlor and that the Santon of Public Buildings to put the Superintendent of Public Buildings to put the Sasembly parlor and that the Assembly parlor and the superintendent of Public Buildings to put the Sasembly parlor and that the Assembly parlor and the superintendent of Public Buildings to put the Sasembly parlor and that the Assembly parlor and the superintendent for the railroad business of the latter, and for the railroad company will receive \$600,000 which the railroad company will receive \$600,000 which the railroad business of the latter, and for the railroad the railroad business of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway the Superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Company and the superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Company and

nection, however, with the "Big Four" system. The two lines, it is understood, will be worked in harmony. The syndicate which has agreed to underwrite the plan of reorganization consists of Drexel, Morgan & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., Morton, Bliss & Co. and Speyer & Co.

HEADING OFF THE GRAND TRUNK. Minneapolis, Feb. 8.—A Winnipeg dispatch says:
At a meeting of the Directors of the Canadian Pacific Railroad this morning it was decided to construct a ening the distance between Toronto and Saulte Ste.

Marie or Port Arthur seventy miles and heading of
the Grand Trunk. Preliminary surveys will be commenced at once and work will be pushed with all
speed."

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE. TST. LOUIS, Feb. S (Spacial), -President O. D. Ashley, of the Wabash Western, arrived from New-York this merning He reports the reorganization scheme of the Wabash committee as making favorable progress. "We have \$19,000,000 of the \$25,000,000 in bonds now deposited in New-York," said he, "and everything looks favorable for the reorganization." St. Paul, Feb. 8.—The Piencer Press learns from Great Falls, Mont., that the Manitoba Ratiroad bridge there has been completed and the rails will be laid to-morrow. The

bridge is 990 feet long and is the only one crossing the Misseri north of Bismarck. Company held its annual meeting at Junction City on Tree-day evening, and elected the following Baarl of Directors: W. B. Clarke, of Kansas City; Thomas A. Oscorne, of To-peka: John B. Anderson, L. B. Eillot and S. M. Fox, of Manpeka: John B. Anderson, L. R. Eillot and S. M. Fox, of Manhattan; H. Rockwoll, S. D. Carr, A. L. Barnes, Gaorge W. Martin, John K. Wrierit, A. H. Burteil, R. M. Gaga, of Junction City, and Theodore Mosher, of Abilions. The Directors organized as follows: President, Thomas A. Oshorne: vice-president, John K. Wright: secretary, A. L. Barnes, and treasurer, Theolore Mosher. The president, vice-president, secretary and B. Reckwoll and S. D. Care were made executive committee. This company has a charter for outling a road along the Kansas Valley on the north side of the river, and they have a strong hope of securing its construction.

THE PARENTS FOILED AT LAST.

A KENTUCKY GIRL, AFTER MANY DEFEATS, ESCAPES WITH HER LOVER AND IS MARRIED.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 8 (Special).—A little over a year ago Miss Patti Alexander, the daughter of C. A. Alexander, a banker, of Paris, Ky., fell in love with Owen L. Davis. But as Davis was only a poor clerk in an express once and as rath was only sweet site.

teen, the parents objected, and the girl was sent to
Paris in order that the excitement of that gay capital might drive the thoughts of love in a cottage from her brain. Absence did not curb her passion, and as an attempt was made to clope, the parents sent Patti to make a prolonged visit to her uncles, Messrs. Hall and Kelly Brent, of this city. Here all went well until about three weeks ago. One morning Miss Patti left one uncle's house ostensibly to visit the other and when evening came a telephone message On Mr. Brent's arrival home he was told of the circumstances, but he at once suspected that all was who informed him that the girl had not been there. The two brothers at once began a search for the truant, and at last found her at the Union Depot just ready to take the train in company with young Davis. The uncies at once demanded that she return to the house, but Davis put a veto on it by saying that they were married, and biv wife should go with him. He was sked to show the wedding certificate, but refused. He was then given the alternative of being arrested or of going quietly to the house. He wisely chose the latter, and it was then learned that they had not been married, but were on the way to have the ceremony performed. Davis was driven in disgrace from the house, and the next day Patti started back to Kentucky in charge of one of the uncles.

On the morning of January 28, the servants announced that Miss Patti's room was empty and a rope ladder hanging from the window showed the means of escape. The undaunted lover had smuggled a ladder to his fair one, and in the dead of the night the pair had braved the dangers of a river full of floating ice and in a frail skiff had gone to Aberdeen, Ohio, where at 7 o'clock in the morning they found solace for their many trials and were made man and wife. The parents yielded to the inevitable, and now the young couple are happy in the banker's home. The two brothers at once began a search for the truant,

NO MONEY FOR GIBSON'S COUSINS.

EASTERN APPLICANTS INFORMED THAT THE HONO-LULU LEADER LEFT HIS ESTATE TO HIS CHIL-

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8 (Special) .- John Punton, of Brooklyn, is first cousin at ex-Premier Gibson of the Sandwich Islands, and he with two second cousins in Chicago, is reported to be anxious about the disposition of a large fortune left by Kalakaua's minister. They have sent letters to the hospital authorities and others in this city inquiring about his estate, of which they clam to be sole heirs. facts are that Gibson left a son and a daughter now on the Island of Lanal. Part of this land Gibson owns outright, while for the remainder, he has a tenyear lease from the Crown. The daughter is married to F. H. Hayselden, jr., who came from Alameda, Cal., and she has nine children. Hayselden was in-timately associated with Gibson in political affairs and between them they controlled most of the sources of the revenue of the islands for four or five years before their downfail. They were the chief officers of the Immigrant Bureau and charged planters \$8 per before they were shipped to the different plantations. Out of this trey made not less than \$20,000 a year. They also enjoyed percentages on all supplies furnished and Gibson had to be seen before any bill could secure Kalakana's signature. But Gibson's estate was heavily mortgaged. The will which he left at Honolulu bequeathed all his property to his son and daughter, so that eastern cousins are left out in the cold. The shrinkage of Gibson's estate, which was once valued at \$500,000, was probably due to lavish expenditure to maintain his political supremacy. While he was ill, he was muleted in the sum of \$10,000 by a female book agent, who sued him for breach of promise. She got the money and is now enjoying herself at Yokohama. The body of Gibson will be put on the steamer Zealandia to-ormrow for transportation to Honolulu.

NATHAN MUNDY'S STRANGE FREAK.

MANY WITN SSES TESTIFY THAT HE IS INSANE-CLAIMING TO BE JUSUS AND WANTING A WIFE-The court-room in the county jail at Richmo Staten Island, was crowded by persons interested in the case of Nathan B. Mundy. A number of wit housekeeper for Mandy, who testified that he imagined came home late at night he would slam the doors and make a great noise in order, he used to say, to drive off the shadows. Mrs. Brennan further stated that when she would ask him why he did not contribute money to the church, he said that he was Jesus and that the people ought to give money to him. would keep all the lights in the house burning in order to keep off the shadows. All the testimony given by this witness tended to show that the man

as to the unsoundness of the man's mind, and gave it as their opinion that Mundy was a lunatic. Seven other witnesses testified that in their opinion Mundy was irrational and insane. All of the witnesses testified that the great burden on Mundy's mind was that he wanted to get married and could not get a wife, and he had asked each witness to procure him a woman for a wife between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one, an orphan preferred, as he did not want a mother-in-law, and also one who could speak French and English fluently.

It was also shown by the evidence that Mundy had a fondness for choking cats and dogs, and threatened to countit the same operation on anyone who inter-

TEN MEN HURT IN A CARLE TRAIN.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 8.—Just as a train on the Kansas of the bluff at Ninth-st. at twenty minutes after o'clock to night, the shank of that portion of the ap paratus which passes down in the slot and connects the lever with the grip broke, and in a second the train, consisting of one grip-car and one passenger coach, was whirling down the incline at a frightful trains. One man was fatally hurt, and nine other were more or less painfully hurt.

MISS GRIFFIN HOLIS HER OFFICE. OswEGO, N. Y., Peb. 8.-The former county school commissioner who was defeated for re-election last fall by Miss Ida L. Griffin by 300 majority, and who cialmed that she was ineligible because of her sex, has a andoned the contest, leaving Miss Griffin in the full exercise of the office.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 8 (Special).—Edward Deacons, the boy tramp, was to-day found guilty of the murder of Mrs. Ada Stone. The verdict of the jury was murder in the

SHOT DEAD BY BURGLARS. VAINLY TRYING TO SAVE HIS PROPERTY.

THE BODY OF A CHICAGO HOUSEOWNER FOUND WHERE THE THIEVES HAD LEFT IT. CRICAGO, Feb. 8 .- The police officers of the

Central Station filed into Lieutenant Henshaw's office all this afternoon with tramps and wellknown thieves picked up at the various resorts around town. Each prisoner was closely queshe weakened in the slightest degree, or failed to tell a perfectly satisfactory story, he was sent down stairs to await further examination. The officers at the various outlying stations also were rdered to bring in all suspicious characters and they have made many arrests. The cause of this vigilance was the murder of Amos J. Snell at his home on the Washington Boulevard. About 2 o'clock this morning a servant girl heard a noise like a pistol shot coming from Mr. Snell's room, but paid no attention to it. It was not until about 7 o'clock that the coachman, who slept in the barn and entered the house to look after the furnace, discovered the body of Mr. Snell.

Mr. Snell was one of the largest real estate owners in Chicago, owning a great number of houses which he rented, and all this business was ransacted in the basement of his own house, which was fitted up as an office. The windows and doors were heavily barricaded, and there were several large safes in the rooms in which the millionaire's business was done. The theory in regard to the murder is that a carefully planned robbery had been arranged. It was known that in the first part of each month large sums of money—the rents from Mr. Snell's houses—were kept in the basement. It is believed that the burglars effected an entrance in the house and were at work at the safe, when Mr. Snell, hearing the noise, went down to the basement and surprised the thieves at their work.

In order to enter the house the thieves had bored sixteen or seventeen anger holes through the kitchen door. From the kitchen they went to the office, which was in the front of the house. Here it appears there was nothing of any value to be found. The safe and desks were filled with papers, and after rausacking these they went up the stairs to the parlor floor. The door at the head of the basement stairs was skilfully forced, and the men were in the front parlor when it is supposed that Mr. Snell, who sleeps directly above this room, heard them. He left his bedroom, and taking a revolver went down stairs. The folding doors leading into the parlor were shut, but it is supposed that he heard the noise in the room for he fired a shot through the door. The burglars opened the door and returned the fire. Mr. Snell then ran back toward the rear of the hall. The burglars must have followed him and fired again for the murdered man was found at the head of the basement stairs with a bullet hole just behind the ear.

The house is a large three-story basement struc-In order to enter the house the thieves had

the same and a solution of the bead of the bead of the beaders of the basement statis with a builet hole just behind the ear.

The house is a large three-story basement structure, solidly built of brick and stone. Its only four years old, two several girls, and two little girls, grandchildren of Mr. Snell, who were spending a few days there.

In was discovered will probably never be known, as Mr. Snell's solid-law, payable to Mr. Snell, who were spending a few days there.

In was discovered will probably never be known, as Mr. Snell's solid-law, payable to Mr. Snell, from the firm box in the office. What is the spending of the spe

WOMEN ROBBED IN DAYLIGHT.

FOOTPADS BUSY IN PITTSBURG-ONE WOMAN KNOCKED DOWN AND SEVERELY INJURED BY

THE THIEVES. robberies in the East End of Pittsburg have alarmed the people, who had a meeting to night to make pro-vision for protecting themselves and their property. The encounter of two ladies with thieves led to this action. The wife of the ex-State Treasurer, William Linsey, was followed in broad daylight by a boy and man, who knocked her down with a blow on the forchead and broke her arm in two places, after which they fied, taking her satchel, containing money and other valuables, with them. The other lady was the wife of Mr. Rogers, president of the City Savings hank. Three men entered the house at 2:30 p. m., and while one placed a revolver at Mrs. Rogers's head, his companious ransacked the house and secured \$250 in cash and lewelry. One thief threw a pocket-book and some jewelry through the window into the street in full view of the neighbors. Chief Brown, of the Department of Public Safety, has asked Councils for an appropriation sufficient to equip and mount twenty policemen on horseback. He says that Pittsburg has only 240 policemen to cover twenty-seven square miles of territory. From 7 a. m. until 2 p. m., there are only five policemen on duty in the entire city of Pittsburg.

REPORT OF THE STATE HEALTH BOARD. Albant, Feb. 8.—The annual report of the State Board of Health is now ready for transmission to the

1. That power be given to the Superintendent

Public Instruction to enforce through trustees the sanitary improvement of schools. Abatement of the nulsance of cheese factory refuse discharged into streams, and the alternate

flooding and uncovering of the ground beneath mill 3. Prevention of the overflow from causis into

creeks and water channels. 4. That the Supreme Court, as well as co judges, be empowered to approve regulations of the

board as to the source of water supply for cities.

5. More thorough organization of local health

INTERSTATE ARBITRATORS SELECTED. PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 8.—The delegates of the Miners and Operators' Convention to-day elected the Interstate Board of Arbitrators and Conciliators.

The Scale Committee, which had been in session during the early part of the day, then presented their re-Port, which was as follows:

Resolved. That the base scale for the year beginning May 1, 1888, and ending May 1, 1889, shall be as follows: Hocking Valley, 60 cents per ton: Pittsburg district, 69; Reynsidaville, 65; Indiana, block, 80; Indiana, bituminous, 65.

The committee disagreed upon the scale of prices to rule the coming year, and after the report was submitted

rule the coming year, and after the report was submitted Colonel Yoeman, of Indiana, noved that the base scale acreed upon be fixed as the paying scale for ISSS. As this meant a reduction the motion started a heated discussion, which lasted the remainder of the session. The Indiana operators contended that they could not compale with the Illinois operators in the Northwestern markets and pay the advance. The miners claimed that they did not want an advance. All they asked was a continuance of the present rates. HANNIBAL HAMLIN TO ADDRESS VETERANS.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 8 (Special).—The department en-campment of the Maine Grand Army began to night with a meeting of Department Commander Gately and his staff and the Council of Administration, to consider annual reports. Business will begin to-morrow at 2 o'clock, continuing through Friday and concluding with a banquet at the City Hall on Friday evening. bundred old delegates are expected. Hannibal Hamlin will be called upon to address the boys. Commander in Chief Rea will be received to-morrow. There will be a Chief Res will be received to-morrow. There will be a sharp contest for commander between two candidates—Colonel H. H. Burbank, of Saco, and Colonel F. M. Drew, of Lewiston. A pension bill will probably be approved, which asks Consress to pay every honorably discharged soldier or sailor, and the widow or explans of every man killed in the war, the sum equal to the difference in value between the currency in which he was paid and gold, with legal interest.

ALARMING NEWS FROM SAN REMO. UNSER FRITZ IN DANGER OF SUFFOCATING.

DOCTORS DECIDE TO PERFORM THE OPERATION OF TRACHEOTOMY AT ONCE.

SAN REMO, Feb. 8 .- The Crown Prince experiences difficulty in breathing. It is reported that the doctors have resolved to resort to tracheotomy immediately, as further delay might result in

It is rumored that Dr. Bramann will operate on the Crown Prince to-morrow, or at the latest on Friday. Dr. Bergmann has been summoned to come immediately to San Remo.

FOOLISH KNAVERY OF A FOREIGNER.

FORGING A BIG CRECK ON THE IMPORTERS AND TEADERS' NATIONAL BANK. A tall, well-dressed military-looking young man

arraigned at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, charged with attempting to pass a forged check for \$9.850 on the Importers and Traders' National Bank, and held without bail to await trial. He confessed his guilt and said that he intended paying the money back in a couple of months. The prisoner is Max Deiglmayr, age twenty-two, born in Munich, and recently mar-ried in Mexico. He lately arrived in this city, and he

says, put up at the Astor House...

About 1 o'clock on Tuesday he presented the check
which bore the signature of "S. Levy & Co.," to the gaged in conversation until the arrival of Simon

train were smashed, fragments of wood were sent the rear cars were thrown violently from their seats.

shelter, the people all jumped off without looking to see where. The front trucks of the fourth car had left the rails and remained at right angles to the tracks, almost contiguous to the freight cars. shattered.
Conductor Rundis took all the passengers aboard the cars which were uninjured and carried them safely to their destination.

JOHN R. DE CAMPFINDS BONDSMEN. CINCINNATI, Feb. 8.—John R. De Camp has been surrend red by his bondsmen, John Carlisle and Albert Compassioner's office from noon until 3:30 p. m., he obtained four bondsmen and was released, Notter reconsidered his action and signed the bond. The others were W. F. De Camp, Henry C. Gilmour The others were W. F. De Camp, Heary C. Gilmour and Richard Smith. District-Attorney Burnet resents the statement which has been freely made that the arrest of Mr. De Camp on Monday night was the cause of the suspension. He states that two weeks ago the Government was in possession of information that warranted an arrest, but the arrest was not made. In the meantime the causes for suspension were in operation, and on Monday afternoon after practically exhausting the help from other banks, the Metropolitan falled to pay its clearing house checks. The other ban's offered to advance \$50,000 for Tuesday, but it was difficult to find socurities to secure that loan. In addition to the clearing house balance, there were telegraphic orders to change balances of correspondents to other banks, which would have eaten up the \$50,000 to other banks, which would have eaten up in a cool, or and more and a suspension was inevitable. The arrest was made after this fact became clear to the Government officers. The course of District-Attorney Burnet, in delaying the arrest so long as he did, has been condemned by the Washington authorities.

FOUR MEN HURT, TWO KILLED ON THE ERIE. NEWBURG, N. Y., Feb. 8 (Special).—Another of Eric Railway's unaccountable accidents occurred at Eric Rallway's unaccountable accidents occurred at 10:30 a. in. to-day, only a few feet from the spot where, a few days ago, a big wreck took place. A passenger train, due here at 10:40 o'clock, stopped at West Newburg, and before it could get away again a freight locomotive and caboose backed down to Newburg to get its train, with which to go West and erashed into the passenger train. There were four men in the caboose, which was broken into kindling men in the caboose, which was broken into kindling wood. Two of the men are dead and the other two are dangerously hurt. The four men were the conductor, Melvin Quick, Plagman William Magee, Eugene Thomas and Peter Cooney. Quick and Thomas were killed. The passengers in the rear car of the train run into were shaken, but not injured. All the men hurt are residents of Port Jervis, where Quick leaves a wife and child.

MARRIED AGAINST THE WILL OF HER PARENTS. BUFFALO, Feb. 8 (Special).—Thomas F. Moore, a broker, son of James Moore, of New York, had been paying attention to Miss Marguerite Gilbert. A few weeks ago Miss Gilbert went to Baltimore, and a day or two later Moore told his friends that he was going south for his health. The two were married in Bultimore, by the Rev. Louis F. Zinkham. The bride returned to her home in Buffalo and has since refused to see her friends. Moore went to Hamilton, Ont., where he has, it is said, bought and furnished a house for his bride. The bride's parents strongly objected to the match. Whether they have persuaded her to renounce her husband or are keeping her here against her will is a mystery. going south for his health. The two were married in

AN OPIUM SMUGGLER CAPTURED.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 8.-The United States Customs officials captured optum worth \$25,000 with two horses and a sleigh, and arrested the smuggler and a livery-stableman who accompanied him, at Red-wood last night. The prisoners were taken to Og-densburg to-day.

RIDDLEBERGER'S TRIUMPH.

THE BRITISH TREATY GETS A BLACK EYE.

ITS CONSIDERATION POSTPONED UNTIL DECEMBER THE NEVADA SENATOR CUTS A GORDIAN KNOT-A SCENE IN THE OPEN SES-

SION OF THE SENATE.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE,]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 .- The colony of " boodler" tatesmen and erring bank cashiers in Canada is safe for another nine months at least. The Senate to-day, by a vote in secret session of 23 to 21, de-British extradition treaty until the first Monday in December. This indicates that in all probability the treaty will ultimately be rejected, though, of course, many things may suppen between now and December next which may bring about a change of front on the part of the Senate upon this im

portant question. If credit is due to anybody for this disposition of the treaty, it is due first to Mr. Riddleberger, whose persistent, though at times rather erratic whose persistent, though at times rather erratic efforts to bring the treaty into disrepute seem now to have been crowned with success; and, second, to the determined opposition of Republican Senators, whose opinion it was that Minister Phelps and Secretary Bayard had been tricked into signing a one-sided agreement, who believed that this was a peculiarly unfortunate moment to choose for extending favors to Great Britain, and who considered it good policy to wait the outcome of the fisheries negotiations before further proceedings in this matter.

DEMOCRATS NEARLY SOLID FOR THE TREATY.

DEMOCRATS NEARLY SOLID FOR THE TREATY. With a few exceptions-Eustis and Voorhees

among them-the Democratic Administration Sen ators were solidly in favor of supporting Mr. Bayard and his work. Throughout the discussion that has taken place behind closed doors they seemed

has taken place behind closed doors they seemed to lose sight of the claim for protection and sympathy which political offenders of Irish nationality have upon this country. White there was no disposition shown on the part of the Republican Senators to shield malefactors or murderers caught red-handed, they still missisted that the Fourth Section of the HId Article of the treaty should be strictly defined and not be left in its present vagueness to the interpretation of British authorities, or its meaning expounded by a Secretary of State of strong British proclivities.

The vote to-day was brought about upon the motion of Senator Stewart, of Nevada. Mr Riddleberger, immediately upon the closing of the doors, took the floor in opposition to the treaty. It became evident at once that he was intent this fly upon killing time and employing tacties to try the patience of the Senate, as he had done upon previous occasions. Several Senators tried to convince him that he was taking the wrong way to arrive at the object of his desires, but in vain, He persisted, though scarcely able to make himself understood, as he was suffering from a severe attact of tonsilitis.

Senator Stewart's Inspired Moments,

SENATOR STEWART'S INSPIRED MOMENTS,

sarcastically, but also with some truth, Mr. Rodale-berger remarked that there were two sets of Senator 1 les, one for other numbers of the Seinte and the other 1 or homelf. The chair could usually find means of declaring him out of order.

Several Senators endeavored to make suggestions, but Mr. Riddleberger snubbed them in a manner that caused much laughter in the galleries and the chair threatened to clear them.

Mr. Riddleberger persisted, and finolly appealed from a decision of the chair that he was out of order. The chair did not entertain the appeal, but said:

"The gentleman from Virginia will take his

The gentleman from Virginia will take his "The gentleman from Virginia will take his seat."
Mr. Riddlel erger did not comply, and there was an ominous pause and an expectant hush followed. Mr. Riddleberger stood with his arms folded, somewhat in the attitude that Ajax is supposed to have struck when he defled the lightning. It is needless to say that lightning did not strike Mr. Riddleberger, and, after having stood in his place for a minute or so, looking deflantly at Mr. In alls, the Virginia Senator withdrew from the chan ber.

A SOP THROWN TO MAYITHY. THE PRES IDENT TRYING TO HEAL THE DISCORD IN HIS PERTY IN MICHIGAN.

WASHINGTON. Feb. 8 (Special).—Although so announcement has been made of the fact, it is known that one of the leading Pederal Judgeships in the West will be vacated by the carly resignation of the present incumbent. The resignation has not yet been tendered, but it is settled upon and will be accepted. This will give another good position of profit and dignity for the Presigood pesition of profit, and dignity for the President to bestow, and in casting about for a true his eye has alpeady fallen on the Congression William C. Maybury, of Detroit, Mr. Maybury has been here for the last week, estensibly on private business, but during his stay the planting suggestion has come to his east that his ludicial services might be needed. In fact, it is almost agreed that the place will be tendered Mr. Maybury, and this is equivalent to saying he will take it. Attorney-General Garland has herefore had the Detroit man in view for a United States Judgeship, and this would undoubtedly have led to his being named as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona had not Commissioner Montgomery resigned from the Patent Office to accept a Federal Judgeship. As Montgomery was also a Michigan man, it would have looked too much like rushing matters to give another Judgeship to the same State. Accordingly, Mr. Maybury's claims have slumbered until now.

Should the appointment be made it would indicate how desirous the Administration is to heal the old Democratic discord in Michigan, when Cengressman Maybury was the head and front of what came to be known as the "Anti-Dickinson wing" of the Michigan Democracy. The feud was made bitter and the present Postmaster-General not only routed the opposition wing, but succeeded in securing the nomination of a new lot of Congressmen who were less loyal to Maybury. The near friend of Mr. Dickinson, Judge Chipman, succeeded Maybury. But this struggle was rather costly, for it was one of the causes which led to a large Republican majority being given for Governor. It has been evident too, that with the Maybury wing of the Democracy disgusted and staying away from the polls, Mr. Dickinson's hope of making Michigan Democration of Mr. Maybury's name.

SECRETARY ENDICOTT SCORES A POINT. dent to bestow, and in casting about for a man

SECRETARY ENDICOTT SCORES A POINT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (Special).—A subject of ong contention between the Secretary of War and the Lieutenant-General of the Army was settled to-day by a decision of the President, which fully to-day by a decision of the President, which fully sustains the position taken by Secretary Endicott. It refers to the order of the latter, issued about a year ago, limiting details as aides-de-camp to four years. This order caused considerable commotion among the general officers of the Army, some of whom requested that an exception be made in the cases of their staff. A great deal of social influence was brought to bear upon the Secretary by persons who have for years been enjoying soft berths in Washington, and in other large cities wherever troops are stationed, to countermand the order, but in this instance he proved firm, not so much because he had the good of the service at heart, it is believed, but because he wished to score a point against General Sheridan, who, it is understood, believes that a staff of a general officer is very much like the official family of the President, on intimate visitions with him, and to